

period when the late Bank of the United States was in the fullest and most successful operation—when exchanges, according to their own showing, were the lowest and most steady, and uniform and sound; and yet, with all these favorable circumstances, which they estimate so highly, and with no hostile cause operating from abroad, our tonnage and commerce, in every branch on which the duties could operate, fell off; on the contrary, during the latter period, when all the hostile causes which they are in the habit of daily denouncing on this floor, and of whose disastrous consequences we have heard so many eloquent lamentations;—yes, in spite of contractions, and expansions in; spite of tampering with the currency and the removal of the deposits; spite of the disordered state of the whole machinery of commerce, the deranged state of the currency, both at home and abroad; in spite of the state of the exchanges, and of what we are constantly told of the agony of the country; both have increased,—increased beyond all former example! Such is the overpowering effect of removing weights from the springs of industry, and striking off shackles from the free exchange of products, as to overcome all adverse causes.

Having now shown that the navy is the right arm of our defence; that it depends on commerce for its resources, both as to men and means; and that high duties destroy the growth of our commerce, including navigation and tonnage; I have, I trust, satisfactorily established the position which I laid down; that this measure, which would place the entire burden of supporting the Government on Commerce, would paralyze the right arm of our power. Vote it down, and leave commerce as free as possible; and it will furnish ample resources, skillful and gallant sailors and an overflowing treasury, to repel danger from our shores, and maintain our rights and dignity in our external relations. With the aid of the revenue from land, and proper economy, we might soon have ample means to enlarge our navy to that of a third of the British, with duties far below the limits of 20 per cent. prescribed by the compromise act. The annual appropriation, or cost of the British navy, is about \$30,000,000.—Ours, with the addition of the appropriation for the squadron made this session, is (say) \$6,000,000; requiring only the addition of four millions to make it equal to a third of that of Great Britain, provided that we can build, equip, man, and maintain ours as cheaply as she can hers. That we can, with proper management, can scarcely be doubted when we reflect that our navigation, which involves almost all the elements of expense that a navy does, successfully competes with hers over the world. Nor are we deficient in men—gallant and hardy sailors—to man a navy on as large a scale as is suggested. Already our tonnage is two-thirds of that of Great Britain, and will in a short time approach an equality with hers, if our commerce should be fairly treated.—Leave, then, in our Treasury, the fund proposed to be withdrawn by this detestable bill; apply it to the navy and defences of the country; and at its present amount with small additional aid from the impost, it will give the means of raising it, with the existing appropriation, to the point suggested; and with the steady increase of the fund from the increased sales of lands, keeping pace with the increase of our population, and the like increase of commerce under a system of light and equal duties, we many, with proper economy in the collection and disbursements of the revenue raise our navy steadily, without feeling the burden, to half the size of the British, or more, if more be needed for defence of our rights. Beyond that, we ought never to aim.

I have [said Mr. C.] concluded what I proposed to say. I have passed over many and weighty objections to this measure, which I could not bring within the scope of my remarks, without exhausting the patience of the body. And now, Senators, in conclusion let me entreat you in the name of all that is good and patriotic—in the name of our common country and the immortal fathers of our Revolution and founders of our Government—to reject this dangerous bill. I implore you to pause and ponder before you give your final vote for a measure which, if it should pass and become a permanent law, would do more to defeat the ends for which this Government was instituted, and to subvert the constitution and destroy the liberty of the country, than any which has ever been proposed.

From the October No. of the Democratic Review.

THE FIRST MEETING OF JEFFERSON AND BURR.

The following anecdote was related by Mr. Jefferson to the writer, while on a visit to Monticello, in the year 1822. I was told in illustration of an opinion advanced by the former in relation to Physiognomy, that, although it was but folly to attempt a system of judging character from any particular conformation of features, yet the eye was an unerring index of the soul, and no training on the part of its possessor could prevent it from disclosing his true moral nature to a skillful observer. I will endeavor to repeat the anecdote in the exact words of the illustrious narrator.

During my attendance on one of the earliest sessions of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, said Mr. J. I chanced to dine one day at a public house where several distinguished gentlemen from abroad, all entire strangers to me, had just arrived in the city. Among these was a gentleman who became seated directly opposite to me at the table, and soon attracted my observation by his peculiar and remarkable appearance, and especially by his singularly restless and sub-

quivering eye, which to me threw off an expression extremely sinister, for I had ever noted that an eye of this character indicated moral obliquity of the heart, and this kind of eye he possessed in a more eminent degree than any I had ever seen. So strong, indeed, were my impressions in the case, that I felt no hesitation in making up for myself a decided opinion of the true character of the man before me, as before mentioned, then unknown to me, even by name.

After retiring to the private room of the friend at whose invitation I had dined there, he asked me, with an air of curiosity, if I noticed the gentleman who sat opposite me at the table we had just left, and, if so, what was my opinion of him?

I replied, that I had not only noticed the man, but formed a decided opinion of him and that was, that his true character might be expressed in three words—coldness, cunning and perfidy.

"Why, sir," said my friend, in surprise, "you cannot know the man of whom you are speaking: it is Mr. Burr, the greatest lawyer in New York."

"I will not alter my opinion for all that," I remarked. "I have never known such an eye as his in an honest man's head; and whatever may be his present eminence, and fair reputation, I will venture the prediction, that he will yet be known as a villain."

In after times, continued Mr. J. to me, I had frequent reason to recall my first impressions of the true character of Aaron Burr.

D. P. T. Montpelier, Vt. September, 1841.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MORE VETOES.

The Account current?

"Let us open a fresh set of Books."—Webster! The People are rapidly recovering from the fumes of the Log-cabin humbugs; and every Election, as far as heard from, goes more, or less, in our favor. Every shot tells. The following account is opened by the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times:

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."—Since the election of Harrison, and since the Whigs have shown how they manage the affairs of Government, six States have returned to their sober second thought, and the following votes are the result of their unclouded reason—

In Alabama,	6,000
Tennessee,	9,000
Maine,	12,000
Vermont,	13,000
Indiana,	15,000
Maryland,	6,000

Showing a total Democratic gain of 61,000!!!

Well may the poet exclaim:

Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshippers!

Account current continued!

Democratic gain in Georgia, 11,000.—(N. B. The Keystone State and the Empire State to be heard from.)

MEXICO.

An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz confirms the intelligence already published of the general state of dissatisfaction prevailing in several of the Mexican provinces, and of the open revolt headed by Santa Anna. Every thing indicated the near approach of wide spread civil commotion. The *Censor* of the 1st Sept. says: "Monday morning (30th Aug.) his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna arrived at Fort Perote, where a strong division of soldiers were to be under his immediate orders."

"This morning the English packet arrived in our port from Tampico. Letters received from Tampico states that a general feeling of dissatisfaction pervades the entire population and that they are resolved to obtain the redress of their wrongs. A part of the troops in garrison will join the people, and a great number of citizens are already collecting to bear arms in defence of their rights. The greatest enthusiasm animates the whole population. We are anxiously waiting the news from Tampico."

THE CABINET.

Mr. Wickliffe, the new Postmaster General, has arrived, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Messrs. Upshur and Spencer have also entered upon their appropriate duties as Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments. The new Cabinet is now complete.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Forward, is decidedly opposed to a Bank; and, from what we can gather, no Bank will be recommended to Congress by John Tyler. Thanks to his firmness and conscience, for putting that evil far from us. May he avoid all other quicksands of Federalism.—Index.

The Posts definition of brevity.

Brevity is sometimes the soul of grief as well as wit. For example, the following from the U. S. Gazette—(whig)—

Distant Elections—We have nothing worse from Maryland and nothing better from Georgia.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—Stations of the Preachers.—October, 1841.

St. Louis Dist.—WESLEY BROWNING, P. E. St. Louis City—Wm. Patton, James L. Forsythe, in charge of African Church. German Mission—L. S. Jacoby. St. Louis Circuit—John Reed. Union—Horatio N. Wilber. Merrimac—To be supplied. Potosi—Thos. T. Ashby. Selma—George W. Love. Smith's Creek Miss.—To be supplied. Cape Girardeau Dist.—N. HENRY, P. E. Cape Girardeau Circuit—And. Peace. New Madrid—David W. Pollock. Charleston—Moses B. Evans. Bloomfield—Benj. F. Love. Greenfield—John H. Deadles. Freedricktown—N. B. Paterson. St. Genevieve—Jas. G. T. Dualavy. Ripley Mission—To be supplied. Springfield Dist.—JOHN K. LACY, P. E. Springfield Circuit—Sam'l S. Colburn. White River Miss.—Thos. Glanville. Neosho—To be supplied. Sarcosy—Samuel G. Patterson. Spring River—Lorenz Waugh. Osceola—Silas Williams. Niangua—Henry K. Armitage. Waynesville Miss.—To be supplied. Lexington Dist.—JAS. M. JAMISON, P. E. Booneville—John Thatcher. Jefferson City—Jesse L. Bennett. Versailles—Elisha B. Headlee. Warsaw—Fletcher Wells. Deep Water—To be supplied. Independence—David Kinnear. Joseph Dines.

Lexington—Hugh L. Dodds. Arrow Rock—Wm. P. Nichols. Richmond Dist.—W. W. REDMAN, P. E. Keytesville—Joseph Williams. Carrollton—John Y. Porter. Richmond—R. H. Jordan, John A. Tutt. Plattsburg—Edwin Robberson. Weston—John T. Peery. Naudaway—Thomas B. Ruble. Gallatin—Man-ah Richardson. Chillicothe—Constantine F. Jyden. Grundy Miss.—Enoch M. Marvin. Columbia Dist.—JESSE GREENE, P. E. and Agent for Howard College.

Columbia—B. R. Johnson. Fayette—Thomas Wallace. Bloomington—Reuben Aldridge. Adair—William M. Rush. Waterloo—Abraham Still. Monticello—John Monroe. Shelbyville—Martin L. Eads. Paris—Asa McMurtrey. St. Charles Dist.—RICHARD BONI, P. E. St. Charles Station—Andrew Monroe. St. Charles College—J. H. Fielding. President, Andrew Monroe, Agent. St. Charles Circuit—John W. Dole. Auburn—Jacob Sigler. Bowling Green—Richard Holt. Hannibal—John Glanville. Palmyra Station—Jacob Lanius. Fulton—George Smith. Danville—George W. Bowly. Walter Prescott.

Warrenton—J. Lin Anderson. Pickney German Miss.—Elin Swallen. Indian Mission.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Shawnee—Learner B. Stater. Indian Manual Labor School—Jerome C. Berryman. Delaware—E. T. Peery. Kickapoo—Nat. M. Talbott. Peoria & Potawatomie—To be supplied. Kansas—William Johnson. Silas Comlort, transferred to Oneida Conference.

George C. Light, transferred to Kentucky Conference.

Alvin Baird, transferred to Arkansas Conference. George B. Bowman, transferred to Rock River Conference, and stationed at Iowa City.

The foregoing is a true copy of the Stations of the Preachers.

W. W. REDMAN,

Sec. of Mo. Annual Conference. Next Conference to be held at Jefferson City on the 5th Oct'r 1842.

From the Missouri Republican.

Western Army.

The people generally are becoming alive to the importance of the location of this establishment. Several places on the upper Mississippi appear determined to put in their claims. Our neighbors of Alton are making preparations to have their advantages represented. A meeting was lately held in Bond county, Ill., at which a large committee was appointed to investigate and represent the most advantageous site within the first Congressional District.

These movements, if properly followed out by the Committees, may result in greater benefit of the west than the immediate location of the Army. They may result thus in this way: If the committees are careful in gathering together all the statistics of their respective districts, and exploring all the advantages which their respective places possess for manufacturing and other purposes, their reports will give a more full and reliable account of the country than can be obtained from any other source. Facts and figures and such evidence as will leave no ground to dispute their conclusions, should be given.

The Madisonian says, that in compliance with the provisions of the act passed at the

late session of Congress, the President has directed the formation of a Board for the purpose of "selecting a suitable site on the Western waters, for the establishment of a National Armory," and has designated the following officers to compose the Board, viz:

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. K. Armistead, President. Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineers, and Surgeon General T. Lawson—members.

The Board will proceed without delay to the execution of the duty assigned to them.

Gen. Armistead we believe is now in the west on private business.

THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1841.

THE MISSOURI COURIER—AND THE CONGRESSIONAL CIRCULAR.

As we anticipated, our *quidam* friend of the Courier, in his paper of the 16th inst, is out in defence of the circular, letter published and commented upon in this paper of the 9th inst. To defend the committee of nine, the Courier finds it necessary to cast some unjust and contemptible insinuations, upon us, which we shall not condescend to notice. They only serve to show the weakness of the defence here set up.

In order that the reader may have an opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the grounds, upon which this circular is justified, we extract the whole of the article of the Courier relevant to this point:

"His sensibility has been greatly excited because we suggested the necessity of harmonious action on the part of the Convention, and for the purpose of accomplishing it, desired to know of the democrats in the other section of the State, who their candidates would be. We were doing no more than the Editor's friends in Pike have been doing in regard either to himself or his favorite; and we will venture the assertion that the denunciation of the Journal would never have been heard if some of the democrats of Marion had given satisfactory answers to the letters from Pike, in behalf of one of their aspirants. The letters we have forwarded were addressed to gentlemen of the first respectability and standing in the State—gentlemen who would be as far from the commission of dishonorable acts, as the Editor of the Journal, or any other man.

We should like to know what the Editor means by the insinuation contained in the italicising the word "sucker" in regard to placing the name of Mr. Wright before the public. We thought proper to print our letters instead of writing them, which would make them fully as public as if they had been written. They were addressed to gentlemen in different portions of the State, without any injunction of secrecy, for if that had been the case, we presume the editor would have been deprived of the opportunity of giving us the castigation we have received at his hands.

In reply to the interrogatory "what are the necessary steps to be taken forthwith, to harmonize the action of the Convention," we will inform him what we meant by using that language.

Publications have been made in some of the democratic papers recommending the meeting of the Convention during the present Fall, and we think in the month of October. The democrats here did not know who might be the choice of the party in other sections of the State, and for the purpose of harmonious action upon the subject, we inform them whom we should prefer, and assure them that we would unite in their selection."

If we supposed there was the slightest semblance of truth in the charge, that this mode of electioneering, had been adopted for the benefit of our humble self by any of our friends, in this county or elsewhere; we should be ready to exclaim in the language of the Spanish proverb "sav me from my friends!" an exclamation, which we fear Mr. Wright has made before this. The stratagem however is too shallow to need exposure, and we sh-'l not so far underate the readers discernment, as to attempt it. To the Courier, we award the honor of being the first to mention our name in connexion with the nomination for Congress. If "one the aspirants from this County," have been engaged in a similar business, or if our "favorite" has been writing similar letters, we are at the first of it. We should hardly suppose that either of them was so soft as that to write to Marion with the view of getting the democrats of Marion to support his pretensions on condition that he and

his friends would support the choice of Messrs Blakey, South, & Co. No one supposes that we can get more than one member on the Mississippi—and it would be the merest child's play to engage in any such scheme of bargain and sale as the Courier intimates.

The Courier says: "The democrats here did not know who might be the choice of the party, in other sections of the State, and for the purpose of harmonious action upon the subject, we inform them whom we should prefer and assure them that we would unite in their selection." If we comprehend this it is any thing but a fair offer. These gentlemen know quite well that there are not less than 5 applicants for every membership to which we shall be entitled, and knowing this they have said to those five, and to the friends of each we suppose, "if you will support Mr. Wright, we will support your choice." all accept the proposition, there must be foul play with some of them—this committee of nine and their friends, can't sustain the selections made by every clique in the State, without proving false to some of them. But to what portions of the State were these letters sent? Were all sent South of the river? Were they few or many? If few, why not have written them—if many, they were holding out false promises—promises of influence and support which could never be complied with. But we shall pursue this subject no further at present. The course of this Committee is wholly indefensible—and the explanation and defence of the Courier do not mend the matter in the least.

The new Cabinet is now complete and is thus constituted:

Daniel Webster of Mass. Secretary of State.

Walter Forward of Penn., Secretary of Treasury.

Abel P. Upshur of Va. Secretary of Navy.

John C. Spencer of N. York, Secretary of War.

Hugh S. Legare of S. C., Attorney General.

Charles S. Wickliffe of Ky., Postmaster General.

We are highly gratified to see an effort made on the part of some of our citizens to establish a Lyceum in our village. It has been a source of surprise to many; that comprising as much intelligence, as Bowling Green does, an attempt has not made before this to establish an institution of the kind. In almost every village that we can hear of, some such undertaking has been engaged in, and we heartily rejoice, that our young men are beginning to appreciate the advantages which must be derived from participating in a work that has a tendency to exercise and expand the mind.

In another column will be found a communication on the subject in which is proposed a day for organizing the society. We trust that our citizens generally will attend with a determination to assist in establishing an institution that will be alike productive of improvement and amusement.

McLEOD ACQUITTED.

In accordance with public expectation the jury in this case brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The trial is said to have been conducted with great ability, both on the part of the prosecution and for the defence.

We entertain few doubts as to the justice of the decision as the testimony brought forward by the council for the defence, was such as to excite a reasonable doubt of his guilt, and almost to convince the most unprejudiced mind that McLeod was not present at the destruction of the Caroline. The presiding Judge, charged the jury in an able speech of more than two hours, which though remarkable for ability was decidedly partial to the prisoner. The fears entertained by many that his acquittal would be attended with great excitement and that he would fall a victim to the fury of an enraged populace appear to have been totally unfounded.

When discharged by the court he manifested no dread of personal violence, from the hands of any but received with ease the congratulation of his friends, and was treated on all sides with marked respect. He is now we suppose taught the folly of boasting of having killed "a d—d Yankee."

THE ELECTIONS.

Our returns are highly favorable to the Democrats.—In Pennsylvania the majority for Governor is about 20,000. Both Houses of the Legislature are decidedly Democratic—the Lower House by a large majority.—In "Old Burks" alone the majority at our presidential election for the Feds was nearly 4000—the majority for the Democrats is now near 5000.

From Ohio we have not had full returns.